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AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

To Make a Cheap Cellar Bottom.

The *Industrial Nonthly* gives the following directions:

In sections of the country where there is an abundance of cobble-stones, collect a few loads of them about four or five inches in diameter, grade the bottom of the cellar, lay the cobbles in rows, and ram them down one-third their thickness into the ground, so that they will not rock nor be sunk below the line of the rows by any heavy superincumbent pressure, such as the weight of a hogshead of molasses or tierce of vinegar. The bottom of the cellar should be graded so that the outside will be at least two inches lower than the middle. A mistake sometimes occurs by grading the cellar bottom in such a manner that the center will be two or three inches lower than the outside. When this is the case, should water enter from the outside, it will flow directly toward the middle. A straight edged board should be placed frequently on each row of stones as they are being rammed so that the upper sides may be in a line with each other. After the stones are laid and well rammed down, place a few boards on the pavement to walk on; then make a grouting of clean sand and water lime, or Rosendale cement, and pour it on the stones until all the intricacies are filled. As soon as the grouting is set, spread a layer of good cement mortar one inch thick over the top of the pavement, and trowel the suface off smoothly. In order to spread the mortar true and even on the surface, lay an inch board one foot from the wall, on the surface of the pavement, stand on the board, and fill the space with mortar even with the top of the board; after which, move the board one foot, fill the space with mortar and trowel it off smoothly. Such a floor will cost less than a board floor, and will endure as long as the superstructure is kept in repair.

A floor made in the foregoing manner on the ground in the basement of a barn, a piggery or a stable, would be rat proof, and would be found cheaper and more serviceable than a plank floor. The work should be done in the former part of the growing season, so that the cement may have sufficient time to become dry and hard before cold weather.

To Estimate the Weight of Live Cattle.

First, see that the animal stands square; then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulder blade, and measure the feet and inches—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone to the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade, and this will be the length. Then work the figures thus: Suppose girth of beast 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multipled together equal 33 square superficial feet; and these multiplied by 23—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—equals 759 pounds. When the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in girth and 2 feet in length, these multiplied together equal 4 feet, which multiplied by 11—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when the cattle measure less than three feet in girth—equals 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, etc., to measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length; that multiplied together equals 16 square feet, and these multiplied by 19—the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than five and more than three feet in girth—equal 256 pounds. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves, and hogs, in this way, are as exact as at all necessary for common computation of valuation of stock, and will answer to the four quarters of the animal, less the offal. A deduction must be made for the animals half fat of one pound in twenty from those that are fat; and for a cow that has calves, once pound must be allowed in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.

Cattle Killing Trees.

It is a fact that all careful farmers must have noticed, that a tree seeming ever so thrifty and of whatever kind, to which cattle have access, and under which they stand, will soon die. In the case of solitary shade trees in pastures, or standing by the roadside, this is a common occurrence, and the question naturally arises, why is it? First, rubbing is injurious, and if we persisted in will commonly destroy them sooner or later; but if the tree be cased so their necks will not touch it, death will ensue just as certainly if they are allowed to trample around it. But why should trampling the earth destroy the tree? The reason is one of wide importance to the laws of vegetable growth. The roots of plants need the air just as much as do the leaves and the branches. Their case is similar to that of fishes—though they have water they must have air, namely, about as much as permeates the water. If it be all shut off, so that none which is fresh can get to them, they will exhaust the supply on hand, then die for want of more. So the roots of trees and vegetables want air. When the earth is in a normal or natural condition, it is full of channels by which the air gets to them. But if cattle are allowed to trample down the earth, and the sun aids the work of baking it at the same time, a crust like a brick is formed that shuts off the moisture, and the tree soon dwindles and dies. So a tree cannot live if its roots are covered with a thick pavement; they will struggle for life by creeping to the surface and hoisting out a brick here and a stone there, or find a crevice where their noses can snuff a little fresh air; but if fought and kept down will finally give it up. From the above facts I think cattle of no benefit to orchards, and the farmers who still persist in yarding their stock of cattle in their orchards must expect the trees to die off.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

As soon as you discover that the horse is foundered, take him to the nearest branch or stream of water, and tie him standing in the water nearly up to his belly—his head being so dry that he cannot drink. If the weather is warm, let him stand in the stream for several hours; then take him out, rub his legs thoroughly to promote circulation, and again tie him in the water if he is still lame. By repeating this process two or three times the horse will be effectually cured. If it be cold when the horse is foundered, the horse must not be allowed to stand in the water over twenty minutes at a time; he should be taken out and his legs rubbed diligently till they become dry and warm and the circulation of the blood made active, and the process must be repeated till the horse is cured, which will be generally within twenty-four hours. This remedy will cost nothing, can do no possible harm, and will cure, in every instance, if the disease has not been of too long standing. Don't be afraid to try it.—*Rural World*

It was a saying of Guthrie: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in